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7 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the
 21st May instant.
 May 14th, 1862. E. J. BAILY.
 DOGCART for SALE, nearly new; colonial-made; in
 first-rate order. Apply to DUST and CO., Pitt-st.

Witness to both signatures, **WILLIAM DEANE**, solicitor,
Sydney.

£500 TO BE LENT. Apply to **ALLEN** and **BOWDEN**, solicitors; or **THOMAS CULLOCH**, Wynyard-square.

THE EXECUTORS of the late Mr. AMBROSE FOSS beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that the business will be carried on, as hitherto, under the style of FOSS, SON, and CO., and beg to re-
new their sincere thanks for the kind patronage accorded
the firm for so many years. May 14.

WANTED, a GIRL, as SERVANT. Mrs. HOW-
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WANTED, a BOY, 41, Gouldburn-street, one door
from Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk. Apply to J.
FAVRE, Ruby Cottage, gateway near Post Office.

WANTED, Married Couple, man to work in garden, wife General Servant, two in family; Cook, for an hotel at Grafton; two Female Servants for an hotel on the Gulf Diggings; Cook and Housemaid, for a gentleman's family in the country; a good Ploughman, and Farm Servants. Apply to M. J. 2.

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SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.
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[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]
London, 1st March, 1862.

Monday, 17th March.

Though Parliament is sitting, there are really times when one is inclined to forget the fact. There seems to be a preponderance on the part of most M.P.s of the opinion that the blockade of the Southern ports of America would have broken down long before it kept it together. It did neither. At no time was the attendance large, and when Mr. Gregory had made his speech, Mr. St. John, Mr. C. Forster had spoken, the interest, such as it was, had been exhausted, and he attempted to show, notwithstanding the official reports made by British consuls and naval officers, that the blockade was ineffective, by an analysis of the list of 400 captured vessels, and of the 1,000 prizes taken. There were only 147 which left after the notification of the blockade, or the expiration of the days of grace; the others, 253, the greater part were small vessels, boats, that were taken in the night, or during stormy nights. Mr. Lindsay, however, stated that he had been furnished with evidence from some passengers on the Bermuda that when she left Savannah the night was fine and calm, and that she was escorted over the bar by a Confederate gunboat, and yet met with no interruption. The *S. S. Victor-General*, and that the blockade was effective, and that we ought not to feel disappointed. The subject, probably having been gained, he contented to lose his motion, which was intended to show that the blockade was ineffective. The *Lord Russell* spoke in favour of the Southern States, and the *Lord Salisbury* in favour of the same subject in the House of Lords, and, in reply, *Lord Russell* appeared to the naval force employed by the Government as a proof of the *effectiveness* of the blockade. *Lord Salisbury* said that the ineffectiveness of the blockade had not been pleaded in an American prize court by the owners of the *Victor-General*, who had been captured and condemned. Moreover, he insisted that the blockade was sufficient to shut up the cotton in the Southern ports, and to interrupt the intercourse of the Southern States with the rest of the world. The Foreign Secretary intimated that the French Government was not satisfied with the blockade, but that at the same time they did not consider it so ineffective as to obligate them to their Lordship finally expressed his opinion that the blockade would terminate in a few months, and that the war would continue to a separation. If this hope be true, it is not, whatever it is, a prophecy, his Lordship must calculate that, whatever the result may be, the Government, the Federalists, their financial difficulties, and the war, will to succumb, even in the midst of victory.—The *speech* was a reduction, brought forward by Sir G. C. Lewis, army and militia is £16,250,000, and of the cost of the war, £11,794,000—so that the expenses of our nation, that, taking all the cost of £27,000,000. It is calculated that, taking all the cost of the war, the number of the cost of every soldier is £100 a year. The since the Crimean War, the military department to the amount of the army estimates, £5,500,000 yearly ment are successful in passing the miscellaneous and navy, we may lose the war, those for the army of Parliament. In fact, the length of the war depends on whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer is rumored, he proposes to the income tax or not. If, as the pound, there will probably be debate of two pence in or four weeks.—The elections rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Russell are now over, those for High Wycombe and Northampton being the exceptions. The contests for Longford and Canterbury were decided favourably for the Government. For the City, Mr. St. John, but by Mr. St. John (Conservative), succeeded his (Liberal); whilst for the Irish, only over Major Russell, thanks to the support of the Roman Catholics, everything before him to the violence of the mob, carried Lord of the Treasury, is disposed of. Colonel White, the new contest for the North Riding of Yorkshire will be taken Cayley Lewis, the second Conservative candidate, Captain, whilst the entire effort of the Government will be given to Mr. Milburn. The vacant contested, the liberal, Mr. Wycombe is also to be contested, the rejected of Finsbury, and Mr. Kemington, Mr. Cameron, a gentleman of some local influence, and the Lord of the famous Loeber.—The Wind of the Lords Justices, Sir Hugh, again in the Court of the House of Commons, and in the characters in which they were so successful, and promising to make the piece

disurbance was attempted. While thus reactionaries at home, however, the Prussian Ministry takes its share in the European movement, no more remarkable) is supported by the more despotically inclined Saturday week the German Diet, at the instance of the representatives of those two Powers, administrators of the Empire, have been asked to consider recommending him to restore the Constitution, and to respect the rights which he has abolished, and to respect the rights of the Estates in future. It may, however, be necessary to add, that the Emperor's Majesty, Kinglings, many of whom have titles partly identical with those of those there are several Hesses, and that the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, to whose heir apparent the throne of Prussia is betrothed, is not the sovereign who has just been snubbed.

Diet.—Passing to the affairs of Italy, we note with equal pleasure the moderate tone of the new Premier, Count Rattazzi, and the general tranquillity of the country and confidence of the Government. Signor Rattazzi announced his dependence upon the alliance of France and England, and his intention to do nothing against the other nations by provoking them to one. As to the Roman question, he expressed moral and diplomatic means, having no wish to compromise the peace of the world. The Emperor withdrawing it upon a very ingenious expedient to time, re-appointing the Ministers, and thus saving himself time repeatedly punishing the Corps Legislatif for its unbecoming manifestation of independence. He has also taken the bill for giving a pension to Count Palikao as a bribe to prevent its passing, and has referred to the Chamber, through its President, "deplorable misunderstanding," but insisting that it is of no consequence; and his system of government, "which is different from that of General Metastaban was the despatch of business." The plain English is, that if his Imperial Majesty will allow the Deputies to talk as much as they please, but he means to do what he likes best, and to give pensions to such persons as he wishes, which has been granted to the Count Palikao, and which is certainly an "act of grace" of a most singular kind. The ostensible objection made to the Emperor's attempt to suspend Count Metastaban was, that the creation of majorate entailments, the oppression to the Constitution of 1789, an speech, by the way, which is referred to by many speakers, and with great frequency. On the pretext, however, that the grant of pensions would be a precedent of an exceptional character, the Emperor proposes that instead of enabling him to pension on his own authority, he should decline to do so, the Legislative body shall place at his disposal the money which enables him to shower the national bounty among another number of fortune favourites. Much depends upon the Emperor's temper, which is to be "agreed upon" afterwards, but I am afraid that the Corps Legislatif will submit to be stifled in such a manner. The debates indicate anything but a liberal feeling towards its liberty of speech, in spite of some attempts made by it to open its eyes, and to check too free a discussion of the domestic politics of the Empire. The Marquis de Pierre, M. Picard, M. Jule Favre, cordially denounced the system of gagging the Press, and declared that France had waited twelve years for the liberty of the press by the Emperor, and she was still waiting. Mr. Executive power of the Emperor as "the head of the nation." His place in the tribune was taken down by the President by M. Jules Favre, the eminent advocate, who said that there is only one journalist in all France, and that is the Emperor. M. Favre's speech caused considerable sensation in the Chamber, and the Emperor continued to be made in Paris, and some students have been transferred to Mainz for having caused political disturbance in the latter City.

Wednesday, 26th March

The discussions that were taken place in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Horsfall, with regard to international maritime law, are of the highest importance, and have thrown a considerable amount of light upon a subject which is of a controversial nature, must be surrounded with difficulties. International law, as affecting the present state of international relations, is unsatisfactory, and requires attention of Her Majesty's Government. The debate continued on Monday evening last week, we observed addressed the House in support of the proposition. That gentleman, unfortunately, who is suffering from principle embolism, was unable to speak; and the advocacy of others. Most of the resolution was left to the Declaration of Paris of 1856, according to which the private goods are safe in neutral bottoms; and the private property of neutrals is inviolable.

that the same principle ought to be applied to the vessels of belligerents. The ship is regarded as the shipping case in which merchandise is transported from one port to another. The ship is not a belligerent, and in the case ought to be allowed to carry their own goods. The Lord Advocate, in opposing the resolution, said the interest of this country so far from being imperilled by the war, and he believed that the change desired would strike a fatal blow at our naval supremacy. It did not require the Paris Declaration to teach England what are the rights of neutral ships. Goldsmid, the proclama- tion issued by her Majesty at the commencement of the Crimean war, embodied the principle that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, and no effects of the enemy are to be seized on board. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Newdegate, the resolution would propagate a very dangerous delusion, and it would be carrying out the Declaration of Paris to an absurdity. Mr. Bright remarked, that though the course of the Crimean war was at Paris in 1856, unnecessary and proper, and could not be avoided, yet, under the Declaration, great injury would result to belligerents in time of war. The Solicitor-General drew attention to a most important point, namely, the difficulty of drawing a clear line of distinction between other maritime belligerent rights and the right of blockade—it would be carrying out the Declaration of Paris to an absurdity. Lord Palmerston observed "that if we gave up the power we possessed, and every maritime exercise of self defence, we could not, therefore, reduce our war to a mere exchange of diplomatic relations, it would cripple our main arm of strength, inflict a fatal blow upon our naval supremacy, and commit an act of political suicide." Mr. Gladstone said, "The principles of the maritime policy of England had been abandoned in the Paris declaration, in admitting the goods of belligerents to be carried in the ships of the enemy, and in allowing the enemy's ships to be altered. As the feeling of the House seemed to be against a day, Mr. Horsfall withdrew his resolution."—Mr. Layard, the Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, said, "The Government are not prepared to reform in Turkey which, if not overdrawn, leads us to hope that the 'sick man' will ere long be in a convalescent condition. The new Sultan is described by Mr. Layard as an able and energetic ruler, and as a man who is generally regarded as a late ally, Abdul Medjid. The first thing which he did on ascending the throne was to pay off the arrears due to public servants, which he effected out of his own pocket; and he has since then, by means of the Ministry of Finance, to assist which our own Government out Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster, of the Board of Trade and the Pay Office. The result has been that the public budget is generally regarded as a late ally, and the public debt is now £14,000,000, and the interest on it is but the late Sultan's debts amount to only an eighth of the whole revenue. This statement, to which Mr. Layard added some words in praise of Ottoman integrity, was received with much applause, and of nearly one per cent. on Turkish stocks.—The notion that the Parliamentary Session would be abnormally short is passing away. Those who know the indices as to the state of the House of Commons are of opinion that the old characteristics of the House of Commons, which had been dormant, are very decidedly reviving. The sittings are getting later, reaching one o'clock commonly, and we have even had an adjourned debate on the subject of the House of Commons. The Government authority, there is plenty of work to be done, and most of it in such a condition that it cannot be commenced until after the close of the session, and the late spring. It is now believed that Mr. Gladstone will not afford much opportunity for any assault on the Budget. There is in the House a section of Conservatives who will not vote against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who are generally regarded as the support of the Government, and who are not in the least wavering, unattached Liberals.—The session is marked by two parliamentary elections, those for High Wycombe and North Yorkshire. The former is fixed for the 17th inst. in the return of Mr. Remington Mills (Liberal) by a considerable majority. The latter is fixed for the 24th inst. The other contest has ended in the return of Mr. Morrill (Conservative) by a majority of about 450 over Mr. Milbank (Liberal), 10,000 electors polled. It is believed that the result of the election will be a decisive victory for the Conservatives, though Mr. Morrill is, perhaps, more decidedly Conservative than the late member, Mr. Cayley.—The *Morning Chronicle* has ceased to appear, but the *Morning Post* has taken its place. The unwillingness of any one else to undertake the responsibility of continuing it. There is something melancholy in this fate of a journal which was generally regarded as one of the best of the century, and in this one time ranked in the second, if, indeed, it was not the first, of the London daily press. The *Morning Chronicle* was established in the year 1777, and has since that time been a constant and religious feature of the history of the country. The proprietors are matter of his own mind, and Mr. Thackeray leaves the *Cornhill Magazine* as its editor, although he will remain a contributor. The proprietors are Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Robinson, and of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's dearest and unbreakable tale, "Agnes of Sorrento," which is published in the *Morning Chronicle*, and of the writers' names appended to them. It further stated that Mr. Thackeray's sensitiveness was touched by his attention being called to these remon- strances, and that he had resigned his position, which was accepted.—The obituary notice of the late known names, Count Neaselede the Russian statesman, and Prince Windograt the Austrian general, graduated in the same year, and Mr. Neaselede had for some time retired from the conduct of public affairs, and the Austrian Prince had retired from the scene since 1848.

The Memorial Commissioners are concentrat- ing their thoughts on the subject of the Memorial, which is a huge block of stone—and a piece of granite which is known to measure 186 feet, and which may double the length, has already been found on the island of the Isle of Jura, and the proprietors of the quarrying, cutting, polishing, and landing at the water's edge. The subscription, therefore, large as it is, is not yet closed, and more than is required. Other offers of free gifts of material are being made to the committee; in particular, one from Lord Falmouth, the proprietor of the serpentine quarries; but it is doubtful whether his lordship's quarries could furnish a sufficient quantity of material of sufficient dimensions.—A statement is spreading to the effect that the International Exhibition will not open on the last of May. This probably has originated from the fact that the building, who have not yet naturally grown are alarmed at the sight of the things, which certainly would lead an uninitiated observer to suppose that adequate preparation is not being made in six weeks is an impossibility. Knowing something of the capriciousness of those concerned in the cap- tivity, we will venture to say that it will be no fault of the national Exhibition. Apropos to the Inter- national Exhibition, a very curious letter, which has appeared an amusing letter, from a metropol- itan gentleman, who writes to the effect, "I am so far from the Truth," purporting to be written by an indignant journeyman in London, and which we transcribe, "I am so far from the Truth," "Sir, I am told to understand that you wish to see the Emperor to open your Exhibition. I hope in charity you will bring him into the building blindfold, and suffer from looking at the miserable indignation we have suffered from looking at the miserable indignation. Hi! Hi! We mock ourselves at you who wish to see the Park the big dome built on boards and half hid by a big highed. Oh, the ugly brick and the frightful if you only say we build a way you don't say enough. Even the little boy the guide he say 'dam you' enough. As he say, 'Jesu, Jusu, Jusu, Leicester-square, Hotel Salomon, and all the great things of the French cannot admire the ugly building, and they are aiding in every way in ruining the country. The interior of the interior is attractive to all Europe. The hotel, or rather the palace, the palace, the magnificent reliquary that is to be sent to the Exposition. This reliquary, which is a *chief-d'œuvre* of Parisian goldsmith work, is to contain the nails and the pieces of the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the nails of St. Louis.—The Dublin County Fair, in 1846, by the following length along its twenty-fourth day, drew in the interminable Windham case, it promises to be a sweeping reform. It is no longer officers, and the whole rotten system, but his brother the conduct of 'an officer and a gentleman.' It was the veterinary stated that Colonel Beninick reproved Robertson, 'as he was trying to get up a Colonel regiment' and the prosecutor, Colonel Brown, the veterinary ventured to impugn a statement made by the Major, and that the same man intimated his readiness the public prosecutor was obliged to apologise out, and the same man is exciting. The Confederates have a victory by means of their iron-plated fleet, Merrimack.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, Monday, March 10th, 1896.

[illegible][illegible]

MANASSAS.
But the best tidings yet received of it

the patriot's tunings were recorded on the successes of the patriots. The evacuation of Manassas. It was near here that the battle of Bull's Run was fought in July last, and where it was always supposed the decisive battle would be fought. The day after the battle, the important events are in course of immediate development and instant issue, but this latter must go, and I can only point at probabilities. The grand army of the North, the world has heard so much, has at last moved—even I write it—into the field, with the excitement of seeing thousands and thousands march to battle. From an early hour this morning, the day-light, the heavy and continuous train of men was seen, and the music of the brass early hour their martial instruments were silent. Later in the morning long cavalcades of cavalry were in their way along, the trumpets ringing cheerily and again and again the music of the bands of the regiment after regiment of infantry; and later in the day, long double files of artillery; while, for days past, the broad streets or avenues of the Capital are crowded with the heavy and stately wagons proceeding into Virginia. This is the grand movement, and, as in July last, again the enemy has abandoned Fairfax, and once more the Federal Government is in the hands of the Confederates. It is a similar strategy, but without exchanging a shot. Is it a similar strategy? I think so. But Bull's Run, and still it lead to similar results? Not if the news be true that the old battle-field itself is secure, and that the stars and stripes wave over Manassas, and the Federal army is in the streets of Washington, and thus send them verified to your readers; but another hour, and, though I have no authority for the statement, the Federal army would be too late for this letter. As it is, "On to Richmond, is sound," and from various directions an army of at least 200,000 men is feeling its way to the city. That city, on the 22nd of February, J. F. Davis, and his associates, were inaugurated President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederation for six years. I fix the date of the office for them at six weeks instead of six months. I will say no more. The pressure on an impulsive man at this time is tantalizing. I will give you briefly an account of the action at sea in which the Confederates stole a march upon some of our frigates, and the abandonment of Norfolk by the Federal authorities. On the 19th of February, to that time the principal navy and shipbuilding yard of the United States, the vessels then there were sunk by the Confederates. It was evidently treason in the hasty abandonment of the place, and the want of prudent manner in which the act of destruction of property useful to the treason was attempted. However, the larger part of the service, the Merrimack, was one of those sunk. She was a ship of the line, and for nine months they have been preparing her as a steam ram. Conflicting accounts from time to time have allowed to get afloat, which ultimately led to the supposition that the Merrimack would never float, and this begot false hopes. On Saturday last, however, out stole the Merrimack from Norfolk, accompanied by two gun-boats, having been towed by a tug, consisting of the U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress. The Merrimack, the Cumberland came the strange object, regardless of the

injured poor, she attacked the Cumberland. Once more the ram saluted the Cumberland,—not with shot or shell, but again in the name of the President. The two rebel gunboats did not sink the Cumberland. The two rebel gunboats died in the meantime engaged the Congress, but the Merrimack, having made such short work of the other, then turned her attention to the Congress. She fired a shot which ran up, in token of surrender. The Congress (her crew having been taken prisoners, some of them allowed to escape in their boats) was then set afire to and burned. The St. Albans was then fired at by the Merrimack and engaged the Merrimack, but the shot glanced from her iron clad sides as so many discharges from May's hair guns, while they were getting fast disabled. The Minnesota was only saved by grounding in the bay. She was then fired at from high above, but at her, fearing to get aground in turn, however, the conflict was renewed the next day (Sunday), the destruction of the U. S. vessels being inevitable. She then commenced firing at the Merrimack with the iron-clad gunboat Monitor, built on some new principle, and which had been launched but a few days before. She engaged the Merrimack, and being so much better protected by her armor and shells, these two armoured vessels fought side by side for five hours, often touching each other, without showing the slightest outward signs of injury. The Monitor was fought at this time by a few brave fellows who were put on board her, and who were killed and wounded, being then without a regular crew, and under no official command. Lieutenant Worden, who was in charge of the Monitor, was injured in the eyes by the shot which ran up the Merrimack's side, and he drew from the contest, and returned to Norfolk, having unexpectedly met her match. But for the Monitor's timely arrival, the Minnesota, Roanoke, St. Laurence, and Mystic, which were also on the spot, would have been killed and drowned. Thus ended the first naval engagement of the civil war.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOTTLE STREET.—The anniversary services of the abovementioned church were held on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. J. J. Johnson, who had been invited to the meeting by the pastor of the church, the Rev. T. Johnson, and that in the evening, by the Rev. S. C. Kent. The annual tea meeting was held on Tuesday evening, when about 400 persons sat down to tea. The arrangements for the social and religious and gave evident satisfaction to all present. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr. John Fairfax in the chair. At the termination of the usual devotional exercises with which the meeting was opened, the Rev. J. J. Johnson, who presided, expressed his desire to meet them under such pleasing circumstances. He rejoiced at the success which he had attended the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Johnson during the eleven months he had been permitted to spend in New South Wales, and he expressed his confidence in the success of his future endeavours. The meeting would record to hear that the Rev. W. Blayney, who had promised to be at the meeting, would be absent, he having that day received intelligence of the death of his venerable father, which had unfitted him for taking part in the meeting. Mr. S. Gould then read a report of the proceedings of the church for the past year, which opened with expressions of thankfulness that while death had entered the palace and the cottage it had not entered the church. He then stated that in the middle of June last, when Mr. Johnson entered upon his duties as pastor of the church, twenty-one members had added to its fellowship, and many others had signified a wish to join. The number of members was now 117, and the increase in numbers being principally drawn from that class of persons who had not usually attended any place of worship. A tract society had been formed, and this new class was working by the distribution of tracts. The Sunday school was in a most prosperous condition, with an attendance of 140 children on Sabbath mornings, and 180 in the afternoons. The children were taught by thirty three teachers. The increase in the number of children from term to term, and the necessity of hiring more rooms for their accommodation, and it had been determined to erect a school-house. The estimated cost was £800, £162 2s. 11d. of which £100 had been received for preliminary expenses. It was intended that the school should be the school-house a day school upon the National non-vested plan should be opened. A new hall for the Church had been purchased for £100, and the church had been enlarged and increased, but not in a ratio with the increase in the congregation; and in order to meet their pecuniary requirements, the Church had decided upon adopting the system of weekly offerings. They intended to have a collection on the first of September, and to open it, if possible, clear of debt. The Rev. Mr. Rice, recently arrived in the colony to take charge of the Congregational Church at Balmain, followed in a short and appropriate address. The Rev. J. J. Johnson then read a paper on the subject of the case which had attended the ministry of Mr. Johnson, and he observed that so far from the prosperity of that church weakening that of the congregation of the church at Balmain, it was at present. The Rev. Mr. Rice (from Melbourne) then briefly addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. J. Johnson, in compliance with request, gave some particulars of the working of the weekly offering system in his church, and then he commenced with the new system in the month of April, 1861, with an average of about £4 per week; but in a few months afterwards, the average was up to £12 10s. The Rev. J. J. Johnson then made a very telling speech, in the course of which he stated that a gentleman present had promised to give ten per cent. upon all they might collect towards the erection of a new school, to the 24th August next. Mr. Kent then moved a resolution that the destruction of the 20,000 people congregated at the Lachlan, and he remarked that if some movement was not speedily set on foot for relieving this destitution, the people would be at large at Newtown, and go to the Lachlan himself. A collection was then taken, which a considerable sum was realised. The Rev. R. Hartley, J. Reid, S. Humphries, Robinson, and T. Johnson subsequently addressed the meeting, and the services concluded with the doxology and benediction, at ten o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK RETURNS.—The Tamworth *Examiner* of the 10th instant, says:—Through the courtesy of the Clerk of the Petty Sessions, we are enabled to furnish a return of the quantity of land under cultivation during the past year, and also the number of head of stock, and the value of the same. Since the last returns were published, the area formerly included in the police district of Tamworth has been divided, and nearly two-thirds of that area has been added to Gunedah. This will account for the large increase in the number of stock compared with 1861. The agricultural return is not so satisfactory, not having been taken with that care which was formerly the case, it is not sufficiently reliable to institute a comparison between the past year and the present. It is, however, what it is worth. The extent of holdings in this district was, in 1861, 1,021 240 acres; the extent cultivated 1066 acres; the quantity of land enclosed is 7607 acres; and the extent of unenclosed land is 1,015, 153 acres. It appears that the quantity of land under cultivation is less than under cultivation is not nearly the produce of the land. This we were prepared to hear, as the past season was as bad as any we have previously experienced here. But the return, we think, makes matters appear worse than they really were, for it would appear that during the past year the average yield of wheat was only a little over seven bushels per acre. In nearly everything else but the wheat crop, a failure undoubtedly occurred, but we feel pretty generally, that there is a prospect of a large crop last year, and if so this would be a better fifteen bushels than seven to the acre.

LETTER CARRYING.—The railways of the United Kingdom are to receive from the Post Office £558,891 for carrying mail bags in 1900. The cost of the £13,600. Carts, stage coaches and omnibuses, however, will get no less than £124,910. It will cost £700 to provide clothes for the mail guards, £1650 to pay the wages of 1000 mail porters, £1000 for the supply and repair of mail coaches, £2080 for apparatus for exchanging them on railroads. The whole cost for the conveyance of mails for the United Kingdom will be £155,980. But for the conveyance of mails abroad—the packet service—the country is to pay about £900,000.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. R. STEPHENSON, C.E.
A beautiful memorial, in the form of a "a brass" has been placed in the nave of Westminster Abbey, midway between the western entrance and the altar, to the memory of the above distinguished engineer, who was buried near the spot in the latter part of 1859. The memorial is a large rectangular slab of brass, bordered and interlined with silver, and weighs two tons two cwt., on which the engineer is represented in a standing position, with his arms folded across his breast. Below the figure is the inscription round the memorial:—
"Sacred to the memory of Robert Stephenson, Esq.,

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS ON "ENGLAND."

only pay for what I get." Allusion had been made to the two donations of £100 each to the institution. He would be most happy to contribute his hundred, and he was sure his worthy friend oppo. (Mr. (Richd) would follow his example. He felt happy that it was in his power to give that sum, and he hoped that in this great and rising commercial country, the nation's welfare would not be kept back for want of the paltry sum of £1760. He would do all in his power to stimulate others to

Now he came to the next address the meeting, and thought they must all have shared with pleasure of the excellent intentions of the first speaker, who had announced that the next speaker would be the captain of the ship. "Home himself. Now, he (Mr. Holt) having been charged by his friend Captain Towns, would promise to give a sermon on the inscription, on which that captain was sailing—" That, in consideration of Captain Towns allowing out a portion of his original intention, to build a ship to sail on the wings of the wind, he would consent to complete the wing now in the course of erection. If Captain Towns would only carry out what he originally designed, he would effectually immortalize his name, and would be doing a service to the world. He proposed a few cents ago was merely to serve his own purpose; but his object now was the public good.

"The next speaker, Mr. L. C. Galt, who had never before been heard of, came up, much with the class of persons for whom this institution was designed. He had more to do with those who produced the wool and tallow and hides; but he knew that the ship was in a fair way of completion, and without the aid of the sailors. In proof of the feeling of sympathy he entertained towards the latter class, he wished

The CHAIRMAN said he was at liberty to mention the name of one of the contributors of £100—it was their respected treasurer, Mr. Cameron.

Mr. F. S. MORT suggested that some person should be appointed to visit the ships on their arrival, believing that, if the sailors were properly informed of the aid to be provided through the dangers of the drop, the passengers would be willing to give something, and all these sums would be added to the fund.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD promised to devote his time to solicit subscriptions, and thought that many who could not afford to give much themselves might assist the institution in that way.

The Hon. A. MARTIN, M.L.C. approved of the suggestion just made, and recommended that the city should be divided into districts, and that each district might be assigned to a person for subscriptions. Feeling the importance of the movement, he would be happy to contribute £50.

Mr. B. HENN also promised a subscription of £50.

It was then proposed to give £250 to the meeting would raise a similar sum for the Mariners' Church.

Captain TOWNES stated that his friend Mr. Woolfen had promised a subscription of ten guineas for the necessity for the establishment of a Sailors' Home, and desired that his name might be put down for ten guineas.

It was then proposed to divide the ladies to their

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ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. BY SIR WILLIAM ROBERTS, on "Essays and Reviews," 8vo. 2s. 6d.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet bearing the above title, which is on sale at some of the booksellers in London. Sir William Roberts, in the private letter, which has been sent to me, says, "I have been surprised to find that so few have taken notice of the object of the work, to protest against the gross injury inflicted by the late Government on the clergy, and that they who have taken at the same time to put forward the name of the *Naturalists* and the *Deists* are the same as the so-called *leaves of Nature*, and vindicate the name of *Deism*." The pamphlet is introduced by the following preface:

"I submit the following observations in the hope that *the new halting in a burning spirit* of the supporters of the *Deism* will be able to show that the opinions, as therein exhibited, of their authors, may be of use to some, who, influenced by the character of these gentlemen, are not disposed to receive the *Deism* as it is presented in the world, may take these opinions upon trust, and be unwilling to apply to them that *'roundabout criticism*' which has been the habit of some of the *Deists*, and who, in consequence of that Book which contains the Record of God's dealings with mankind, and the Revelation of His will, are not disposed to receive the *Deism* as it is presented in the world."

I am acquainted with the principles of the *Deism* myself upon this subject. I do not believe that the view taken of these Essays by a Layman, whose professional training has made him acquainted with the principles of the *Deism*, would be different in many respects from that taken by the *Deists*; and that the cause of Truth would gain, were the *Deism* to be examined by a *Deist*, and not by a *Deist* who propose to examine, in the first place, the Individual Essays, and then to say a few words with reference to the object of the work.

EXPERIMENTS ON COAL FROM THE PITS OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

In March, 1888, and April, 1860, Mr. Anderson, the Inspector of machinery at Woolwich, was directed by the Secretary of State for War to test some samples of Australian coal from the pits of the Australian Agricultural Company. That gentleman took two hundredweight of the samples, and two hundredweight of each of the following varieties of English coal, namely—best Welsh steam coal, West Hartley steam coal, Whitworth coal,—and delivered the power of each one of the four by firing them in the furnace of a loaded grange.

the results were obtained:—

1. The weight of coal which gave 100 revolutions with Armstrong's engine was 144 lb.; 107 revolutions with Whitworth's 100 revolutions; with Armstrong's 100 revolutions; with Whitworth's 98 revolutions, showing that the motive power of Australian coal is only 7 per cent. inferior to the most powerful English coal, and that it is 2 per cent. superior to a very large class of north country coal, generally known as Whitworth.

2. In every 100 cubic feet of water evaporated by Australian coal

The Welsh evaporated ..	102 cubic inches
The West Hartley ..	101 " "
" " " "	102 " "

That is as regards the power of evaporating water. The Welsh is only 4 per cent. superior to West Hartley, 2 per cent. inferior to Australian coal, which is itself in this respect superior by 6 per cent. to the coal known as Whitworth.

As to the weight of ash per ton of coal consumed, the result is very satisfactory as regards Australian coal, but the discrepancy in the case of Whitworth's coal in April, 1899, is so marked that the point cannot be considered to be finally settled.

The weight of ash per ton of coal consumed is as follows—West Hartley, 33 lbs.; Whitford, 50 lbs.; Whitworth, 100 lbs.

173 lbs. Experiment, 1838, 133 lbs.; ditto, 1859, 173 lbs.

GA.—Experiments were also made to determine the heating value of the Australian coal for gas purposes, and with the following results: A pound of coal produced 0.935 of gas, the illuminating power of which in a No. 4 blowpipe was estimated at 15.5 units per hour; with 24 per cent. of steam, the illuminating 5 feet per hour, was 24 per cent. greater than the gas obtained from Whitworth coal.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—I beg, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call attention to a very important matter that parts of the Botany Road from Cleveland-street to the end of the Waterloo Estate. As is well known, this is one of the most important thoroughfares in the city, and the traffic on it is considerable, and yet it may be said that the worst road in the vicinity of Sydney; it is nothing more than a series of holes, and it is necessary to proceed at a walking pace almost the entire distance to prevent a bad accident. It is not necessary to state that we make this the more aggravating to the residents is that we have a very large number of horse-drawn cabs, and during the last two years little more has been done to improve the holes with sandstone; as consequence, is the road is so bad, that the winter months, if something is not done, before the winter sets in, it will be almost impossible. Lend and many are the complaints against this state of things. Will the City Engineer, who will remedy the road, or the Corporation, who will call the attention of the authorities, and the public, to the state of the road, do, I subscribe myself

A RESIDENT OF BOTANY ROAD.

May 13.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—We are requested by Messrs. Walter Bradley and Co., to draw attention to their important sale, this day, at the residence of the Rev. H. J. Hogg, M.A., of valuable household furniture, brilliant-looked pianoforte, metropoli, pier glasses, scientific works, &c. Sale commences punctually at 11 o'clock. For particulars, vide advertisements. —ADT,

The subject of the condition of the London poor has been brought before the public by an unusual and successful appeal to the sympathy of the much-abused United States. No one who has not watched with his eyes and his heart open through the obscure and narrow passages of life in this busy human hive can form any adequate idea of the multitudes who are struggling for existence day and night, summer and winter, amidst the splendour and refinement, the glitter and joyousness of London. From noon of day to noon of night, the more frequented streets are filled by crowds of the wretched, who are driven to the gutter by the gales from the path of virtue and are left deserted in the dreary ways of sin. Public statistics can give you no trustworthy estimate of this class in London, but

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So it is. These two simple letters exhibit the cruel condition of London juvenile vagrancy as it exists, that the Government should have been able to do nothing to remedy. God be praised for ragged schools and for the active benevolence in high places like the London Shaftesbury's! Let no one think that the pictures of these young creatures of asymmetrical juvenile mendacity and crime are overdrawn. On Sunday afternoon I was walking with Thomas Carlyle from Chelsea to Grosvenor-square, when, as one nearly always was, I was accosted by a begging child. I gave the child sixpence, and he bowed and took a ruback from the philosopher at my side. The other child, who was in arms in one of these profane by a poor little weeping girl, said to me: "I had a profound conviction that a gift from me could benefit her, but I nevertheless gave her nothing, for I was not a philosopher." I turned to see what she did with her money, and another bigger girl taking the pence from her hand, and bearing her to make her cry for more. It is of course use-it-is-worse: It is supporting their tyrants and their tyrannies.

honest and striving, who, do what they will through a hundred different causes, cannot earn sufficient bread. These, the deceiving children of war, are the ones who are the most in need of the aid of Peabody. This great-hearted American in Georgia is a native of Massachusetts. After a long career of commercial success, the last twenty-five years in London, he has amassed a large fortune. Years ago he founded a library in London, and has since been in founding two more, one with twelve free libraries attached to them, for the improvement of the poorer classes in American cities where in early life he has resided. Within the last few days Mr. Peabody has made over in trust, for the benefit of the honest poor of America, a large sum of \$150,000 sterling. Think of that, ye rich Australians, whose hearts expand towards the poor!

truly interest the speech which you delivered at that dinner at which his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon was present. I am sure that you have transmitted it to me. I am happy to have found you so free from cordiality and frankness, the animated expression of the sentiments which have for so many years united America and France. I have also been particularly anxious to know to whom you allude to the genius of the chief of my family. Receive my thanks for the aid and have the goodness to be my interpreter to your honourable compatriot Doctor Holmes for his song, a fine inspiration—of 'Vive la France.'—Believe me, in much respect and consideration, NAPOLEON. Mr. Everett, Boston."

object is avowed to be that of reconnoitring the Union, the
the Border States. The means of purchasing the Union
ret forth. It is only suggested that a continuance of
the expenditure now applied to the war would soon
enable to purchase this expedient towards peace. The
proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood
of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition
and, as such, bids fair towards putting an end to
the war. We had hoped, however, that we should
and that the North may gradually learn to follow
until something acceptable has been put forth. The
only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been the
resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives
to burn all cotton and tobacco that may be in transit
March 12, 1862.

LATER P. M. CHINA.

THE MIGHT NEAR MIN. HONG: 600 RIFLES KILLED, AND 300 TANKS IN PRISON.

The *Overland China Mail* of 1st April says with some further particulars of the rebel movements and the movements made against them by the British and French admirals, these being the principal points of discussion in the House of Commons.

It was remembered that, while the British were yet far away from foreign ports, and making movements to approach them, the British guaranteed their perfect neutrality so long as the rebels kept to the coast.

At Shanghai, the British were especially named as under our protection, and the rebels were warned that any movement which threatened those ports would be considered as an act of war.

The British cancelled our promise to remain neutral; the British gave us no notice of their intention to interrupt our communication. Whether this was a premeditated move in the shape of a port, that we should regard on the conditions named.

The view took place, had given a verbal reply that he was not at all attracted by the offer. He had surrounded the foreign nations pressed settlers. This was at the time of the Admiral's first trip Yang-tse river. Our position thus became clearly defined; we bound ourselves to a question of neutrality in the case, than to gain advantage from our concessions. The fall of Nanking returned for our concessions. The fall of Nanking returned for our concessions. The fall of Nanking returned for our concessions.

Their promise.

A second visit was then made to Nanking. Parkes being detained in China--when just about to leave for England on leave of absence--informed me that he would be glad to represent me to join the Chinese Government. I expressed my warning previously given, but doubtless again accompanied by the promise of non-interference, should

caution be regarded. The caution, as we have already said, is not a recommendation. The Admiral, free from his previous responsibilities in active hostilities against all rebel forces, found within a radius of twenty miles from Shantung, that the situation was not so serious as it is understood that no hostilities will for the present be undertaken. The Admiral's opinion on the affairs is therefore not only a natural, but a necessary consequence of the first step (to which no objection), and it is strange that the Admiral's policy rather his conduct, should be considered open to criticism. He has been in the theatre of operations many months ago—he is now keeping it. He is not found fault with the premises, but a few are inclined to kick against the conclusion. It may be a pity that the Nanking interview has committed us to a course which we cannot now alter. But we must know the Chinese, to step back from a point deliberately assumed.

Her Majesty's advisers are aware of what was said, and they must suppose, as we have already said, that the result will not make any appearance of a rupture. It is possible to detail the progress of affairs during

On the 13th ultimo, a rebel fleet, with provisions, was dispatched and party of our gunboats some distance up the river, where presence was deemed hostile to the safety of Shanghai.

On the 14th, an Imperial force was sent to the river, and the following day, the rebels, at Shanghai and Tai-poo, the light was at likely to be in favour of the insurgents, but arrival of Colonel Ward and his force of discipline Chinese gave the Imperial party a complete victory. The rebels were driven back to the river, but, though finally routed, made a desperate resistance. The defeated force fell back upon Tai-poo, which is twenty-five miles from Shanghai, where their nearest head-quarters are.

At Hsiao-Hsiao, the rebels met out with no other reconnoitering, or driving off the enemy, fight near Ming-Mong, in which our own force part on the 27th February, has been fully described in the preceding columns of this paper.

On the 28th, the conclusion part of the letter from the

quity and observation the number of rebels holding the place could not have been less than 6000; of these between 400 and 500 killed upon the spot. The bodies of the dead and the limbs of the slain, the streets and houses presented an awful spectacle, bodies in some places lying in heaps, and the ground beyond the village was strewn with those who had fallen in the fight. The province of Bradu was mountainous, and the hills were everywhere to be obtained, but the rockets were a failure. French guns also played with great effect. One engaged behaved with coolness and courage, being badly wounded, and getting through the battle with his arms and legs mangled. He was taken prisoner, through the trench, and right up to the work long before the guns were silenced. As the Chinese organized under Colonel Ward, the French were not so successful, and perhaps they exposed themselves too much. The Chinese force was one officer very badly wounded, seven rank and file killed and forty wounded, severely. Two or three English marines

The foreign portion of the force suffered no loss in comparison. The British Admiral himself, accompanied by Mr. Alabaster, the consulate interpreter, was right in front, directing the attack in that direction. The Chinese were very vigorous assailants, but the British were on the left. After all the fighting was over, the ship was set on fire, and the foreign troops embarked for Shanghai.

Nearly 50,000 refugees are at present in Shanghai, and it is a hard matter to attend to their needs. Foreign and native assistance has been liberally given, but their presence has caused a kind of panic. From Peking there is no intelligence of importance. From Japan, we learn that there has been a decided change in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, which has caused a note to two merchants very considerable loss.

The three northern ports are still, by the advice, closed up with ice.

From Peking, we hear that trade is progressing. The cold weather is improving, and the "braves" quartered in the neighbourhood have

very troublesome. They have been equally
Kiu-King.

From Nanjing, a correspondent says that
Imperial forces are appearing on the opposite
side of the sea, and that the British authorities
holders of the ancient Ming capital.

From Ningpo, we have news to the effect
Rebel fleet is preparing to capture Chusan; this
will be a dangerous one for the Taipings.

It is said that some troops from Saigon are
undecided as to which place will be made
the probability is that the city will be taken
allied protection in the same manner as Shanghai
thus the intimation conveyed to the insurgents
that they must leave such places will be made
We hear that a thousand British troops are
present on their way from India, so that di
action appears to have been determined upon.

From Amoy, Swatow, and Fuchuan, we he
the latter place. The last of the latter place
Hamburg barque Tulaco, full of passengers
got on shore in dropping down the river, an

In a somewhat curious case in which Mr. Neil McGillivray claimed to be served heir-at-law to the estate in Inverness-shire, on the ground that he was the nearest of kin to the deceased, who was a member of the Clan Chattan, to which, by the title of "The Inverness-shire Case," the Edinburgh Evening Court of Session has, by a unanimous decision of the first division, set aside the alleged decision of the Lord President and Lord Ivory were of opinion that there was nothing tangible in the claim of the deceased's heir-at-law. Lord Curzon, who presided at the hearing, said that while claimant, James VI. (of Scotland), an institution recognised by law, the statutes passed in the reigns of George II., which set forth that the obligation of the clan was not inconsistent with the allegiance of the subject, and the abolition of the right of clan which followed, had put an end to it, therefore the destination of the property to members of the Clan Chattan was no longer operative.

remained in the investiture, and was quite dissatisfied. It still was not a condition which the law could enforce, and he still gave effect to it. They could find no definition of it sufficient for judicial purposes of what a condition was, and, so far as its alleged privileges and duties were concerned, these had now ceased to operate or to be enforceable. Alderman Drummond, who proposed giving £2,000 for the purchase of the premises of the late Mr. Allen's daughter in Dublin on condition that the Government should give £10,000 more, and the public would subscribe £10,000 more, died at Donnybrook, on the 14th of March, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His estate was bequeathed, not £10,000, but £20,000, and the Government found the school; but the conditions accompanying the bequest have not yet been transgressed. The result of the Government's action is, therefore, that the Government

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

had not been given previous to his decease.

